THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, January 17, 1812. No. 1312

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL in Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates; Rumford Backs and Jambs. Hollow Ware, common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Tatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

A Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON of good moral character, well qualified to teach an English School, reading grammatically, writing, arithmetic, and geography, is wanted in this place, to whom a liberal and fixed salary will be given by the year, and paid quarterly. Application may be made to the Postmaster in Brownsville, (Pa.) No one need offer himself without good recommendations of his character and qualifications.

Brownsville, (Pa.) Dec. 20, 1811. 7t.

About the latter end of October last, a stray Mare and Colt came to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining to John Irwin, of Brush Hill, in North Huntington township, and after repeated trespassing, he was obliged to take them up as strays. The Mare is of a small size, a bright bay, without either mark or brand, and about 8 or 9 years old. The Colt about 6 months old, and of an iron roan colour. The owner is requested to come and take them away, and make satisfaction for their keeping.

ISAAC BENNETT.

North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, December 20, 1811.

ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1812.

Being Leap Year; and the 36th of American Independence.

MOON'S PHASES.

		D.	H.	M.	
JANUARY—31 Days.					
Last	☾	6	2	59	A
New	●	14	2	58	M
First	☽	20	8	29	A
Full	○	28	6	18	M
FEBRUARY—29 Days.					
Last	☾	5	11	20	M
New	●	12	2	40	A
First	☽	19	6	7	M
Full	○	26	12	31	M
MARCH—31 Days					
Last	☾	6	4	29	M
New	●	13	1	2	M
First	☽	19	5	40	A
Full	○	27	6	56	A
APRIL—30 Days					
Last	☾	4	5	45	A
New	●	11	10	7	M
First	☽	18	7	21	M
Full	○	26	11	50	A
MAY—31 Days					
Last	☾	4	3	17	M
New	●	10	6	19	A
First	☽	17	10	56	A
Full	○	26	2	14	M
JUNE—30 Days					
Last	☾	2	9	50	M
New	●	9	2	30	M
First	☽	16	3	47	A
Full	⊙	24	2	13	A
JULY—31 days					
Last	☾	1	2	33	A
New	●	8	11	53	M
First	☽	16	9	5	M
Full	○	23	12	25	A
Last	☾	30	6	58	A
AUGUST—31 Days					
New	●	6	11	35	A
First	☽	15	2	8	M
Full	⊙	22	9	39	M
Last	☾	28	12	41	A
SEPTEMBER—30 Days					
New	●	5	2	2	A
First	☽	13	6	19	A
Full	○	20	6	31	A
Last	☾	27	9	12	M
OCTOBER—31 Days					
New	●	5	6	50	M
First	☽	13	9	5	M
Full	⊙	20	5	31	M
Last	☾	26	9	33	A
NOVEMBER—30 days					
New	●	3	12	54	A
First	☽	11	9	55	A
Full	⊙	18	1	10	A
Last	☾	25	2	0	A
DECEMBER—31 Days					
New	●	3	7	0	A
First	☽	11	8	31	M
Full	○	17	12	8	A
Last	☾	25	9	47	M

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27	28	29	30	31		

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

The Eastern Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon; returns on Wednesday, Friday, and Monday morning.

The Western Mail arrives on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday morning, and returns on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday afternoon.

The Detroit Mail arrives on Thursday afternoon and returns on Friday morning.

The Erie Mail arrives on Tuesday afternoon, and returns on Wednesday morning.

Office of Discount and Deposit,

Is open every day (Sunday, the 4th of July, and Christmas day excepted.) Thursday is Discount day, and all notes intended for discount must be left at the Office on Wednesday before 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

for the Western District, is held at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September, annually, and continues two weeks.

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

Pray take my advice if a fortune you, get,
Pay off what you owe & then out of debt keep.

THIS may be bad poetry, but depend on it, it is excellent sense.—It is an old saying that the "debtor is a slave to the creditor." If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The univeral rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in our country. Many a valuable man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an industrious, honest man. He had as good a farm as lay in the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately he gave way to the prevailing passion of getting in debt, and a sad life he led of it.—At the age of thirty, he owed two hundred pounds.—His farm yielded about that sum.—He could not live without purchasing some things, and as all the money he could raise, went to pay principal and interest on his debt, he had every thing to buy on credit. So at the year's end, with interest—and costs, and loss of time—and extra prices, charged for things, because he did not make ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year before.—Thus harrssed—dunned & tormented was poor Thornbury, for twenty years.

Not so was it with his cousin, Ned Forest. He vowed he'd OWE NO MAN. The produce of his Farm was about the same as that of Thornbury's: but as he was not forced by duns, or executions, to sell it out of season, he got the highest price:—As he paid for things when he bought them, he got his necessaries 12 per cent cheaper:—As he paid neither interest nor costs, and lost no time in running to borrow money or to see his creditors—he laid up 90 pounds a year, lived quite as well as his cousin and infinitely happier.

When poor Thornbury saw a man riding up the road, his anxious look told as plain as look can tell—"plague on that fellow, he is coming to dun me." When a sudden rap at the door anounced a visitor, no matter how lively he had been, he turned pale, and looked sorrowfully anxious until the the visitor was known.

Many a man goes into a store for a single article. Looking round, twenty things strikes his fancy: he has no money, but he buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, & ten chanches to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the articles, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for them, when you had it not in your power?

Good people, hark ye: A few rules well kept will contribute much to your happines and and independance. Never buy what you do not really want. Never purchase on credit what you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say,—I owe NO MAN.—Wives are sometimes thoughtless:—Daughters now and then extravegan. Many a time, when neither the wife nor daughter, would willingly give a single pang to a fond father's bosom, they urge and teaze him to get articles, pleasant enough, to be sure, to possess, but difficult for him to buy: He purchases on credit—is dunned—sued, and many hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the Ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last ten lines once a month till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions shall direct.

Above all things, good people, never go in debt at the tavern. To grog—to todey—to sling—to bitters! what a bill! Never owe your Shoemaker—your taylor—your printer—your black smith, or labourer. Besides the bad policy of being in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labour you have received the benefit of.

How happy's the farmer who owes not a (pound
But lays by his fifty each year that goes (round
He fears neither constable, Sheriff nor dun:
To bank or the justice has never to run.
His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well (stor'd,
He lives far more blest than a prince or (a lord
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get:
Pay Off WHAT You OWE and keep OUT (OF DEBT.

From the New-Orleans Gazette.

The following are the principal features of the Constitution, as reported by Mr Magruder some days ago:

The state to be called "Louisiana,"

The general assembly to consist of two branches.

The lower house to contain not less than 25, nor more than 50 members; to be elected by persons owning 50 acres of land, (or paying tax on property of the value thereof) for two years.——Their qualifications are 24 years of age, property to the amount 500 dollars, citizenship of the United States, and two years residence in the State.

Senate elected for two years, by electors, of representatives. Qualifications—30 years of age, citizenship of the United, and 4 years residence in this state, and property of the value of one thousand dollars. One half of them to go out every two years. The state is divided into 12 senatorial districts, of which each county forms one; and they are to remain indivisible.

The Governor elected by the people for 4 years. Qualifications—35 years of age, citizenship of the U. S and 6 years residence in the state—incapable for the succeeding 4 years.

The lieutenant governor, elected in the same manner as governor, and for the same term—to be president of the Senate; when that body is in committee, to vote and debate in the same manner as the rest of the members. In case of death or disability of the governor, he is to act in his stead—and in failure of both, the president elected by the Senate to officiate.

The judicial power is confined to a supreme court of errors and appeals, and to such other inferior courts as may be created.

The judiciary for such offences as are not impeachable, may be removed from office, on the joint address of three-fourths of each branch of the legislature. The appointments to office [except militia] to be made by the governor and Senate.

Militia officers, below the rank of majors, to be elected by the persons composing the companies:—Those above, by the officers.

DEAR SIR,

IN compliance with your request, I stated to you in a former letter my opinion relative to card playing, and some of the reasons on which that opinion was predicated. If you have carefully attended to the reasoning on the immorality of the practise in itself, the way will be prepared for an unprejudiced view of its pernicious consequences in society. These are so numerous and complicated, that it would require both time and labour to classify them, and exhibit each in its proper light; neither of which suits me at present. But I feel confident, if its concomitants and consequences, with their different ramifications and details, were presented to your mind in their genuine colours, you would be induced to decide against a practise, even in its least exceptionable form and with its best limitations, and which you may have hitherto considered either as indifferent or harmless.

If you are one of those gamblers that play for lucre, I have little hopes that you will ever retrace your steps by any thing that I can say. Neither reason, nor argument, nor yet the authority of God or man will make much impression upon a character deaf to remonstrance and insensible of obligation. But if you are one of those who hate gaming, while you love the game and play for amusement and pastime, let me ask you, is it not in this form a sinful waste of time, and a nursery for gambling. The celebrated Addison observes, "I think it very wonderful to see persons of the best sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a pack of cards, with no other conversation but what is made up of a few game phrases, and no other ideas, but those of black or red spots, ranged together in different figures. Would not a man laugh to hear any one of these species complaining that life is short?" Time is both short and uncertain, and much depends upon its improvement. Let me ask, do you believe that it would afford a peaceful retrospect on the bed of death, that you have spent whole afternoons, times without number at the card table? Calculate the moments, hours and days that have been squandered away in this manner, without any advantage either to soul or body or society; contemplate their amount, and how much might have been done within that space for the improvement of the mind, some useful employment of life, or for the benefit of society. Will you say, recreation and amusement is necessary—undoubtedly they are, but not for such people as are sunk in sloth, and are continually devising ways and means for killing time, and have no way of employing themselves, but in eating and drinking and amusing themselves from day to day, but for such and such only as are habituated to a sedentary life. There are many people that require bodily exercise for the preservation of health; but some useful employment might be pursued, which, while it affords abundant exercise, will contribute to some secular advantage—or, at least, if there must be recreations, let them be decidedly innocent in their nature and of no ill consequence to society. Can any thing be more contemptible or debasing than that men and women, qualified to bear a respectable part in conversation and to adorn the social circle, should descend from the elevation of their own good sense, to the level of every stupid thing, male and female, that can giggle and swear and use a number of game phrases over a pack of cards? If is is designed for pastime, let those who have no brains pass away their hours in that way—but let not men and women of a cultivated mind, dis-

our themselves and their understandings by studying, dealing out and playing at cards, but rather let their leisure hours in social circles be employed in profitable and entertaining conversation.

The sinful consumption of time—Time that is given and ought to be employed profitably both for yourself and society, is an evil of no small magnitude; yet it must be acknowledged that the evil is but small when compared with the consequence of card parties in social circles and private families. These, I have no hesitation in saying, are nurseries for the gambling table. Is not the practice introduced into social circles for the purpose of amusement and pastime? Is it not countenanced and supported by parents and heads of families? If so, is not this the best and most complete way of initiating and making our young people acquainted with a game that will qualify them for gambling, whenever opportunity and circumstances will admit? Those that are unacquainted with cards, will never be induced to risque their money, and the temptation to gamble will generally bear proportion to their acquaintance with the game. If therefore, cards were prohibited in families, it would doubtless form a strong barrier to seduction in the tavern. But if private families become the nurseries of gambling, and our young people are initiated in games of chance with more assiduity than they are instructed in the principles of morality and religion, how can parents ever afterwards blame their children for pursuing the practices of card playing and gambling, in which they have been carefully instructed, and which not unfrequently terminates in the worst consequences? I ask you, my friend, have you never heard of a youth, who received the rudiments of his gaming education from his cautious parents and circumspect friends becoming in consequence of this very acquisition, the companion of vile associates, and the victim of their crimes? Is there a dissipated assemblage on the face of the earth to which it is not a recommendation? If so—dangerous qualification! Initiate them in card playing and put them in a state of complete readiness for the most alluring temptation to the worst of crimes. Will any undertake to advocate the benefits of gaming? Will they be bold enough to support the lawfulness of acquiring unrighteous gain by such foul means? Its mischiefs are palpable—they are horrible—they are endless—its history is written in the tears and blood of thousands of families—its vouchers are the most fell passions of the human heart, and the most fearful excesses of human depravity. While facts which ought to send alarm throughout society and abhorrence along every shivering nerve, repeating their admonitions daily; yet parents, probably professing christianity, do both by precept and example put their children directly into the gamblers path. Let angels weep! —And what is the issue? The most superficial observer can inform you, that the fascinations of a card table are so great, that there are but few of the many who have been initiated in the game, have ever retraced their steps; they have progressed with accelerated steps to play deeply, and in many cases they have terminated their career in a duel; and in others, after their all was lost, in suicide or robbery, or have eventually proved a disgrace to society. The truth is, I am fully persuaded that if all orderly and respectable members of society were utterly to discard all games of chance, gambling would soon be destroyed, or confined to the spendthrift and sharper.

There are other consequences that naturally result from cards, no less pernicious than those now stated. As an individual, I verily believe that it is entirely impracticable, from the nature of the game, to engage in it without the ears being polluted with such sounds, the lips with such language, the mind with such sentiments, and the heart with such affections as are entirely incompatible with immortal creatures who believe in the being and providence of God, and accountability for all their conduct. If card playing is practised from the refuse of the grog-shop to brilliant assemblages of dissipation? If it is especially practised by profligate and dissolute companies? If it is pursued at unreasonable hours? If it infringes upon our duty both civil and religious? If it lays a foundation for the uneasiness and ruin of families? If it excites the corruptions of the human heart, such as anger, revenge, and hatred, and leads to profane swearing and quarrelling? Might not all these effects be urged as so many arguments against the practise? Surely these are consequences of a very serious nature both with regard to society and individuals, but cannot be urged within the limits of a letter.

I shall only enquire at you honestly—Can you believe that card playing would be reprobated by moralists and divines; by political legislatures and ecclesiastical judicatures; by public principle and private virtue, if it was an innocent and harmless game? How can we account for such a strong combination against it, but upon the ground of some common and strong conviction of its intrinsic immorality and pernicious consequences? Surely the opinion of the wise, the good, and the pious ought to have its influence with you on that subject as well as others? You certainly need not be informed that the practise is prohibited by the laws of this state; nor need you be informed that there is not a church or a minister of the gospel, worthy of the name, in our country, but is openly and avowedly opposed to it. Will you venture to prefer the judgment of the thoughtless, the profane and profligate, to the judgment of them "who fear God and keep his commandments?" Are the good and the pious worse guides in morals than "the world which lieth in wickedness?" Do they cherish unconquerable prejudices against practises innocent in their nature and of no ill consequences to society? I hope, my dear sir, you are not yet prepared to answer in the affirmative? If you should, I must consider you as deep sunk in depravity, and all argument lost upon you. I wish you as a friend to examine carefully and seriously what I have stated to you both in the former and present letter; for they have been written under a serious conviction of the evil of cards, and with sincere desires of your welfare both in this and the next world.

The following letter from a gentleman in Richmond to M. Clay, esq representative from Virginia, gives an impressive account of the dreadful catastrophe which lately occurred there.

RICHMOND, Dec 27

SIR—I have a tale of horror to tell—prepare to hear of the most awful calamity that ever plunged a whole city into affliction. Yes, all Richmond is in tears; children have lost their parents, parents have lost their children. Yesterday a beloved daughter gladdened my heart with her innocent smiles; to-day she is in Heaven!—God gave her to me, and God—yes, it has pleased Almighty God to take her from me. O! sir, feel for me, and not for me only; arm yourself with fortitude whilst I discharge the mournful duty of telling you that you have also to feel for yourself. Yes, for it must be told you also were the father of an amiable daughter, now, like my beloved child, gone to join her mother in Heaven.

How can words represent what one night, one hour of unutterable horror, has done to overwhelm a hundred families with grief and despair. No, sir, impossible. My eyes beheld last night what no tongue, no pen can describe—horrors that language has no terms to represent.

Last night we were all at the theatre; every family in Richmond, or, at least, a very large proportion of them, was there—the house was uncommonly full when, dreadful to relate, the scenery took fire, spread rapidly above, ascending in volumes of flame and smoke into the upper part of the building, whence a moment after it descended to force a passage through the pit and boxes. In two minutes the whole audience were enveloped in hot, scorching smoke and flame.

The lights were all extinguished by the black and smothering vapor; cries, shrieks, confusion and despair succeeded. O moment of inexpressible horror! Nothing I can say, can paint the awful, shocking, maddening scene. The images of both my dear children were before me, but I was removed by an impassable crowd from the dear sufferers. The youngest (with gratitude to Heaven I write it) sprang towards the voice of papa, reached my assisting hand, and was extricated from the overwhelming mass that soon choaked the passage by the stairs: but no efforts could avail me to reach, or even gain sight of the other, and my dear dear Margaret, and your sweet Mary with her companions, Miss Gwathmey and Miss Gatewood, passed together and at once into a happier world. Judge my feelings by your own, when I found that neither they nor my beloved sister appeared upon the stairs. First one, and then another and another, I helped down; hoping every moment to seize the hand of my dear child—but no, no, I was not destined to have that happiness. O to see so many amiable helpless females trying to stretch to me their imploring hands crying "save me, sir, oh, sir, save *me*, save *me!*" Oh God, eternity cannot banish that spectacle of horror from my recollection.—Some friendly unknown hand dragged me from the scene of flames and death—and on gaining the open air, to my infinite consolation, I found my sister had thrown herself from the upper window and saved—yes, thanks be to God, saved where fifty others in a similar attempt broke their necks or were crushed to death by those who fell on them from the same height.

Oh, sir, you can have no idea of the general consternation—the universal grief that pervades this city—but why do I speak of that? I scarcely know what I write to you. Farewell. In haste and in deep affliction.

Extract of a letter from Richmond received at New-York.

The fire happened on Mr. Placide's benefit night—the house was crowded and the burst of the flames was so instantaneous, that very few of the ladies in the upper boxes were saved. One gentleman in those boxes escaped almost miraculously: He was sitting with two small girls and a boy when the fire was discovered. The boy leaped from the window and escaped unhurt. The gentleman took the two girls, one under each arm, resolved on exertion, and flew with them to the stair case, jamming them between his brest and the people before him, striving to keep himself straight, but in vain; the pressure from behind, and those leaping over head overpowered him.—He was bent down with the children in his arms, and from that time he knew nothing of what passed till several hours afterwards he came to his senses and found himself in his own bed.——He must have been wedged up so as to be forced along unconsciously by the mass as he was picked up at some distance from the playhouse. The children escaped with but little hurt. The wife of this gentleman, who was in another part of the house saved herself by leaping out of a window, in company with a young lady, who perished in the attempt. A case which excites singular sympathy, is that of young Lt. Gibbon of the Navy. He had got clear from the house and saved his mother's life (with his own) but finding that Miss Conyers was left behind, he rushed into the blazing building in search of her, and was never seen more: both perished in the flames.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE

Friday, December 27.

The President communicated the memorial of certain citizens and inhabitants of the Michigan Territory, stating their exposed situation in the vicinity of the Indians and requesting the interposition of government for their protection; also the memorial of the legislature of the Indiana Territory praying that a donation in land may be granted by Congress to the legal representatives of the officers and soldiers who fell in the late engagement on the Wabash between the troops under Gov. Harrison and the Indians, and to each of the surviving officers and soldiers of said corps; which memorials were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The following message from the president of the United States was received by Mr Coles his Secretary:—

To the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States

I lay before congress copies of resolutions entered into by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which have been transmitted to me with that view, by the Governor of that State, in pursuence of one of the said resolutions.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1811.

The message and resolutions referred to were then read and ordered to lie on the table.

[The above resolutions are those we published on the 14th inst. as having been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature by Mr Gemmil, approving the conduct of the administration and pledging support.]

On motion of *Mr. Lloyd*, it was agreed that the further consideration of the bill for the establishment of a quarter master's department, be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

Tuesday, December 31.

The following resolution, yesterday offered by Mr. *Bradley*, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the members of this house will wear crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the condolence and sorrow of the senate, for the calamitous event by which the chief magistrate of the State of Virginia and so many of her citizens perished by fire in the city of Richmond the night of the 26th of the present month.

The president communicated the memorial of the house of representatives of the Indiana territory, approbatory of the conduct praying the re-appointment of governor Harrison which was read.

The president also communicated their memorial praying congress to admit the territory as a free and independent state into the union; also their memorial praying the office of sheriff may be elective, for reasons therein stated at large, which memorials were read.

On motion of Mr. *Worthington*, these petitions were referred to a select committee, to report by bill or otherwise; and Messrs. Worthington, Gregg, Leib, Franklin and Campbell of Ten were appointed the committee.

Mr Franklin presented the resolutions of the general assembly of North Carolina, approving the sentiments contained in the message of the president of the U States to congress at the opening of the present session, resolving unanimously, that they will cheerfully co-operate with the general government, in the prompt and effectual execution of such measures as may be deemed best calculated to promote the interest and secure the union, liberty and independence of the United States, which resolutions were read.

The bill for the relief of Robert Fulton was read the third time and passed—Yeas 21—Nays 4.

The bill to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled, "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," was read a second time and referred to a select committee to consider and report thereon, consisting of Messrs. Bradley, Lloyd, and Dana.

The bill directing the terms on which lands sold at public sale, and which revert for failure in payment, shall again be sold, was read the second time, and referred to the committee appointed on the 14th November, to enquire if any, and if any, what further provisions or alterations are necessary for the disposition of the public lands of the U. States.

The senate resumed the bill for the establishment of a quarter master's department, which was read the third time and passed.

The senate resumed the bill, to authorise the laying out and opening a public road from the line established by the treaty of Greenville to the north bend in Ohio; which was passed to a third reading.

BOSTON, Dec. 25

FROM ENGLAND.

The *new* ship *Galen* capt. *Tracey*, arrived at this port from the Isle of Wight, on Monday last, and brings London papers to the 18th.—They are however barren of intelligence, other than such as has been anticipated by arrivals direct from the continent.

The king's indisposition growing worse, and as no hopes were entertained of his recovery, the prince regent was to be freed from parliamentary restrictions in February—Grain had risen in price in England and licenses had been granted for importations from the continent. The Queen of Sicily had recently recovered from a fit of apoplexy, and the latest accounts from there represent the whole people to be in a state of insurrection, in consequence of an expectation of being delivered over to the French. It is said, that a meeting of the merchants of Liverpool, for the purpose of preparing a petition for the repeal of the orders in council; and that a meeting of the London merchants for a like purpose is intended to be held. Letters from Germany, state that the Russian and Turkish armies were approximating, and a general engagement was speedily expected. The Marquis Wellesly it was said, is to proceed again to India, in his former high station.

☞While the Galen was lying at Spithead, a seaman from the constitution deserted to the British frigate Havana. He was demanded by Capt. Hull, who was referred to the port admiral at Portsmouth, and by him informed that the seaman should not be restored until the admiralty board had instructed him on the occasion. In a day or two after, a British sailor swam from the Havana to the Constitution, and being demanded by the British commander, Capt. Hull refused to deliver him, until he had received instructions to that effect from the United States, taking for the basis of his refusal, the precedent which the British officer had furnished him in the first instance. The affair stood thus when the Galen sailed.

DARING ATTACK OF FRENCH PRIVATEERS

"*DOVER, Nov. 5*

"At noon this day there were two French privateers lying in the road, one of which made an attempt, in the face of open day, and in the presence of some hundreds of persons collected on the beach to capture a light brig coming from the westward, and which was hardly more than a stone's throw from the batteries.—In fact the privateer was at one time every thing but ashore. The batteries to the westward of the harbour were instantly manned, and some admirable shots fired, which, though they did not succeed in sinking the privateer, had the effect of driving her away, and the brig proceeded to the Downs in safety.

"SIX O'CLOCK P M.—The privateers have renewed their attack on a large ship just come up, and are firing vollies of small arms into her. The batteries have opened a tremendous firing upon the privateers.

"FIFTEEN MINUTES PAST SIX—I have just been informed the ship is captured."

Accounts have been received at Loyd's confirming the above.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT

"*The ulterior policy of the French Government towards the United States.*"

Message.

At this time of day it is impossible to mistake the ulterior policy of the French government towards us, and every nation else which it can reach by its arts and arms. After drinking the blood of near two millions of its own citizens, it has constantly, under its several different forms for fifteen years at least, been manifesting a furious lust for universal dominion——Tho gorged with dominion, it is never satisfied; like the grave, it says not, "it is enough." The hellish machinery it has used, from first to last, for crushing the nations and making them the sport of its fury, *is a compound of fraud and force.* It embraces them, and with the hug of a bear stifles them in the embrace. It offers them liberty and loads them with chains. It makes them first its allies, and then its vassals.

This had been the steady course of the French Government for even a considerable time before Napoleon Bonaparte became sole master of France; and he himself has persued the same course as steady as time, and without a single instance of deviation.—Let facts speak.

It was in the year 1795 that Holand yielded to an alliance with France.—The gates of Amsterdam were thrown open to a French army. They were received as friends and brothers. The houses were illuminated. A general festival was kept throughout the city. The welkin as it were was rent with acclamations of joy. The Holanders had been promised over and over again, that their rights should be respected. Oft and many a time Bonaparte himself expresed singular love to the Hollanders. We need not relate the rest.

Again in the year 1798 (Bonaparte being then the prime manager of the affairs of France in Italy) the gates of Rome were opened to an army of Frenchmen, who wanted admission for no other reason (as it was pretended) but to amuse the citizens with a funeral fete which they were about instituting in honour of General Duphot. "The fete was very splendid, and naturally attracted the curiosity of most persons at Rome. The solemn drama was acted in the piazza of St. Peters. It was received with universal applause. But the price of the exhibition was dearer than the spectators imagined, for, while they were performing their theatrical politics at the moment in ever other part of the city, an ingenious under plot was carrying on, which consisted of removing the plate out of all the churches without any distinction of the neutrality or alliance of the nation." They proceeded to extort by force, silver, household furniture, jewels, and whatever they pleased. They robbed the Vatican and the palaces of their treasures, and of their exquisite works of art. And, finally, they "obliged the princes and nobles, and the cardinals to serve as common soldiers." Yet the citizens of Rome were their dear allies!

Again, who knows not the fidelity, or rather servility, with which Spain cohered to France, in quality of an ally, for more than a half a score of years? The mines, the armies, the navies, the life-blood of former were devoted to the latter a free-will offering. How often and how highly did Bonaparte extol his faithful brother the monarch of Spain, and his faithful allies the Spaniards. In the meanwhile, a dirk was concealed in the skirt of his garment. He was plotting the utter subversion of their government and independence. By arts of falsehood he obtained permission to introduce swarms of French officers and soldiers into Spain, and got possession of the Pyrenees and the principal strong holds of the kingdom, under pretence of conquering Gibraltar for the Spaniards. Thro' means of the Godoys, the traitors he had won over in Spain, a quarrel was brought about between the Monarch and his eldest son. Bonaparte constitutes himself umpire, and offers to decide the dispute between them as a common friend to both. All things being ready, he, under the guise of friendship and deep concern for their interests, invites over the royal family to France—and no sooner had them in his power, than he seized their persons, and forced the at the perial of their lives, to abdicate the throne. The letter he wrote to Ferdinand VII. to allure him into his clutches, concludes thus—"Rely upon my wish to reconcile every thing, and to find opportunity to give you proof of affection and high regard. And so I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy protection."

This may be termed the magnificence of villainy. It is the wickedness of no ordinary mind. It is worthy of the man who at one time could worship at the altars of atheism—at another could embrace the religion of Mahomet in Egypt——and then become a devout Papist, and present his son at the baptismal font! It is worthy of the man, in talents the greatest, and the worst in heart, among all human beings now living upon on earth!

The instances we have aduced (a few of many) are fair specimens of the nature, and genius and disposition of the government of France, and of the personal qualities of the "prodigy," who is now himself alone *that* government—nor can it be short of madness for any nation to expect from it either justice or mercy.

And is our country drawing toward an Alliance with France? Merciful Heaven forefend it! It would be a covenant with death——a league with perdition. An Alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte! Then would be heard in it as it were the voice of the angel of destruction, saying—"Woe, woe, woe, to the inhabitants of the" United States of America!

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 17, 1812.

DIED, at Alexandria, on Saturday the 4th inst. Mrs. MARY SIMMS, in the 21st year of her age.

The bereaved friends of this most estimable character, will long deplore the loss of one endeared to them by every virtue and by every grace.

She bore a painful and lingering illness of many months, not only with patience, but with cheerfulness—sustained throughout by the firmest reliance on the promise of the gospel, to those "*who die in the Lord.*" It was this which lessened the pang of separation from an adoring husband, and a lovely infant daughter; it was this which enabled her, even in the last moments of existence, to smile amid the agonies of dissolution, and to exclaim to the sorrowing friends who surrounded her, "*Oh do not weep, do not grieve me, for I have the most delightful anticipations of future happiness, and the strongest confidence in my acceptance through the merits of my Saviour.*"

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

The Rev, JOHN TAYLOR will deliver a course of Lectures on Astronomy at the long room in the Garrison.

To commence on the 18th inst.

Terms of subscription, five dollars per quarter.

☞ Subscription papers are held by Lieut. H. Johnson, Samuel Douglass, Esq. and Doctor Dawson.

"The Western Sun," printed at Vincennes, of the 21st ultimo, states that governor Harrison had on the day before, given up the command of the regular troops at that place, and at Forts Knox and Harrison.—The governor's conduct in the expedition, is said to have "endeared him to every officer of the regular troops, with perhaps one only exception."—

the name of the officer excepted, is not mentioned.

The following is from the same paper.

INDIAN NEWS.

On Thursday last the Owl a Miami Chief arrived at this place, being sent by a party of Indians which are encamped about 40 miles from this place to know whether governor would receive a deputation from the Kickapoos and Winebagos, who were in the late action and who had solicited the chief of the Wea tribe to intercede with the governor to grant them an interview. We are informed that the Governor declined receiving their visit, and declared that he would listen to no propositions for peace until the Prophet, and all his followers, who did not properly belong to the Wabash were removed from the country.

Returned here last evening Mr. M'Collough, whom the Governor had sent expres to Fort Wayne.—he there saw the chief who came to meet the governor from the Prophet's town the night before the action. This man informed M'Collough that it was first intended by the Indians to meet the governor in a conference, as they promised, with the intention of assassinating him——That one of the Winebago warriors had agreed to devote himself for that purpose; when the conference ended he was to watch an opportunity, and kill the governor——when this was done they supposed that the army could easily be defeated. The information given by the negro who deserted was the occasion of the attack being made at night.

From a Correspondent.

A GLANCE,

"Whether the substitution of imprisonment during life, or any other punishment would be productive of less evil to society than the punishment of death, is a question meriting the attention of humane and enlightened legislators." If so, it also merits the attention of the people of Pennsylvania, who are to enjoy the good, or be brought under the evil arising from the passing of such a law. It is supposed, in the question, that the punishment by death is an evil to society. I ask, is this evil in the law of God which commands it, or where is it to be found? Is not obedience to the law of God always duty, and disobedience to it sin? The query supposes there may be a punishment productive of less evil to society, but there is yet evil acknowledged to be in it; could not the united wisdom of our enlightened legislature remedy this mischief? But can any law contrary to the law of God be for the good of society? If the law of God is good, which cannot be denied, then every law contrary to it is evil; what good then can arise to society from that which is evil? God has commanded, Gen. 9, 6, whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed—and Exod. 21, 12, he that smiteth a man so that he die, shall surely be put to death; and Num. 35, 31, ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, which is guilty of death, but he shall be surely put to death. All these proofs are plain and positive. If legislators substitute laws contrary to this law, is it not a rebellion against the law of God, which shall not pass with impunity, Num. 35, 33. for blood it defileth the land, and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it. Do not those that pass such laws become partakers of the sins of the murderers, and bring the guilt of the innocent blood of the murdered on the land thereby? It is also said, that the habits, manners, and religious opinions of a number of our citizens makes them recoil at doing that which God has commanded, in bringing a murderer to justice. Can this be duty? The philosophic committee asserts, "the propitious moment has now arrived for giving the last stamp of greatness and humanity to the character of Pennsylvania." If we are to understand by this last stamp of greatness the passing a law to free wilful murderers from death, I answer with Jer. 2, 19, thine own wickedness shall correct thee, and thy backslidings shall reprove thee; know, therefore, and see that it is an evil thing and bitter, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God, and that my fear is not in thee, saith the Lord God of hosts.—Shall it then be said that in Pennsylvania, where triumph the purest principles of legislation, revenge and blood shall no longer stain her code of laws." If the civil power is an ordinance of God, as it is Rom. 13, then the purest principles of legislation is to be taken from the word of God, and the great lawgiver of the universe has commanded that the blood of the murderer shall be shed, for the blood he has shed; then how can the code of the laws of Pennsylvania be stained with revenge and blood, when they require the life of the wilful murderer. Is the proposed law purer than the law of God? Is it not indirectly so? Be astonished, O ye Heavens at this. When God says the murderer shall die, and has not repealed his law, shall the laws of Pennsylvania ever say the wilful murderer shall not die; if they should, which may God in mercy prevent, would it not be a daring attempt to repeal the law of God? Legislatures are liable to error and mistake, as may be seen by their amendments, supplements and repeal of their laws; but God's law is perfect and endureth for ever.

RICHMOND, *Dec.* 31.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

The arrangements for this melancholy occasion could not be completed before Sunday—and as the place of interment had been changed from the Church to the area where the Theatre stood, to that fatal and devoted spot, the funeral procession did not move, as was originally contemplated by the committee, from the Baptist Meeting House, near the Theatre, where the relics lay, to the Church where the interment was intended to be made.

The mournful procession began at Mr. Edward Trent's on the main street, where the remains of the unfortunate Mrs. Patterson lay.——In front, the Corpse—then the Clergy—Ladies in carriages—the Executive Council—Directors of the Bank—Members of the Legislature—the Court of Hustings—Common Hall—Citizens on foot and on horse back. Why paint the length and solemnity of the line?—They moved up the main street until they struck the cross street leading to the Bank—here they were joined by the Corpse of poor *Juliana Harvie*, who expired at her brother-in-laws, the Cashier of the Bank—they moved up the Capitol Hill, and at the Capitol were joined by the bearers of two large mahogany boxes, in which were inclosed the ashes and relics of the deceased. The mournful procession then moved to "the devoted spot;" and in the centre of the area where once stood the pit, these precious relics were buried in one common grave.—The service for the dead was read by the Revd. Mr. Buchanan.—The whole scene defies description. A whole city bathed in tears! How awful the transition on this devoted spot!—A few days since, it was the theatre of joy and merriment—animated by the sound of music and the hum of a delighted multitude. It is now a funeral pyre! the receptacle of the relics of our friends!—and in a short time a monument will stand upon it to point out where their ashes lay!

From the Alexandria Herald.

The Court Martial, at Fredericktown have decided on the case of General Wilkinson and adjourned. The members being sworn not to divulge the sentence, of course it cannot be known till the President of the U. States decides——But it is presumed he is acquited, as, after the sentence, was made out & the court adjourned, every member waited on *him*, which they could not consistently have done had they found him guilty of a single charge. This was the first time of their waiting on him since his arrest.

Curious fact for Naturalists.—On the 13th inst. a Spaniel dog, belonging to Mr. James Barclay, was taken out of a room in an uninhabited house in the city of Albany, New-York, where he had been confined by accident from the first of November (42 days) without food or drink! The dog was alive, though too weak to stand, and he is now recovering from his debility. During his confinement, he had nearly destroyed a bed and bedding, the only furniture in the room.

Balance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Richmond, addressed to a gentleman in this city which states that the unclaimed remains of upwards of 50 of the unfortunate persons, who perished in the fire, were deposited in two large boxes and buried in to the Pit of the Threatre.

The Citizens have purchased the lot of ground on which the Theatre stood for the purpose of erecting a CHURCH, in its place, and more than two thousand dollars have already been subscribed for that pious purpose. The writer adds, that among the number, who so awfully perished, there were not six of the poorer class of poople.

The lady who was rescued by the Editor of the American Standard, and whom he covered with his great coat, was Miss Harvey; who died with her burns on Friday.

A letter addressed to Mr. Hews, Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette says that "the number of persons lost is not yet ascertained, but supposed to be nearly two hundred, from the number of Skulls taken out of the building."

HORRID MURDER.

A letter from an officer in the Navy at Norfolk, received at Alexandria, dated Decem. 26, says: "A most horrid circumstance took place here last evening—Young Mercer, whom you have often hear me mentioned * had received an insult from the mate of some merchantman---a challenge followed, and last evening about sun-down they met within a mile of the town—their distance of fighting was only sufficient for them not to touch the body with each other's pistols---the word was given—both fired and both fell dead!——The whole town is in an uproar on the occasion. The seconds have taken safety by flight, leaving their dead comrades without a soul near them—their bodies were brought to town last evening and will this day be interred.

* *Mr. Mercer was an officer in the* U. S. Navy *and nephew to* Gen Mercer.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Jan.* 7

We learn that dispatches reached this city yesterday from Mr. Barlow, our *Minister* in France. Mr. Edward Griswold of New York is the bearer. He came over in a vessel arrived at Norfolk from England, where Mr. G touched on his return home.——We learn verbally that the aspect of our concerns in that country were flattering, though it is said no change had taken place in the actual state of affairs.

The bill for raising an additional military force of 25,000 men, yesterday passed its third reading in the House of Representatives by a majority of sixty votes. Some amendments have been made by the House which require the concurrence of the Senate; and the bill has to receive the executive approbation before it becomes a law. But, as the bill originated in the Senate, it is not probable that much opposition will be made in that body to the slight amendments by the house; nor, as the bill goes far to put the nation in that armour and attitude recommended by the President in his message at the opening of the session, it is at all probable that his signature will be withheld. So that we may consider the bill as having become a law

The passage of this bill, it is expected will dissipate the cloud of misrepresentation which has overshadowed the proceedings of Congress. Suspicion and jealousy can no longer affect to believe that Congress, are not in earnest. After agreeing to raise 25 thousand additional troops, there cannot remain a shadow of doubt of their employment in war, as soon as they can be organised for service: unless a very material change should take place in the state of our foreign relations.

It is, we believe, the sentiment of the nation, that decision ought now to characterise the measures of our government. Having from a love of peace, and an indisposition to engage in European Warfare, been for 5 years past reluctantly content with measures of commercial restriction: and now, perceiving that forbearance and remonstrance have failed to procure a respest for our rights; the People, *their spirit* roused by the indignities they have witnessed, loudly call for measures of a stronger character. Congress, acting under the impulse of public sentiment and feeling, and the recommendation of the Executive, have adopted one measure and others are in forwardness, which under present circumstances, can only be justified by a determination to employ the force in due season in open War. In this aspect we view the measure, and under this impression announce it to our readers as the FIRST War measure.

As to ulterior measures, there is every reason to believe they will immediately engage the attention of Congress; who having, in our view, passed the Rubicon, will see the necessity of proceeding in their course with energy and dispatch. The sword being drawn the *scabbard* must be thrown ASIDE. For Congress to refuse to follow up this step by the adoption of the necessary defensive or preparatory measures, would be to measure back the ground they have *trod*, and could only lead to humiliating defeat or degradation in the EYES of the World.

LEXINGTON, January 7, 1811.

INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from capt. Robert Terry, of Henderson county, to Maj S. G. Hopkins, dated december 1, 1811.

"I extract the following from a note addressed to me this morning by colonel Barbour:—I have just received information that a number of indians have assembled between the Ohio and Wabash, about 12 miles from Jeffries ferry—it is supposed about one hundred in number. I have sent spies out, to watch their movements and to give me notice from time to time.—Be you therefore ready to march at a moment's warning.

In addition to the above letter, Col Birdsong writes to general Ramsey, who represents the adjacent county that very lately a party of Indians came into the neighbourhood of Caldwell and Livingston counties, killed the stock of the inhabitants and menaced them with war Col. Birdsong ordered out some spies, to ascertain and report their movements. They state they found the Indians encamped on the Tennessee river; that on their solicitation they agreed to remove, but before they did so, they took by violence, a boat load of corn, from a field belonging to one of our citizens; they appeared mad and were very insolent. The inhabitants have applied for protection from the military; and Col. Birdsong has ordered a captain's company to hold themselves in readiness to restrain any further depredations that may be offered.

May not these alarms on the rivers, be occasioned by the progress or return of Tecumseh's auxiliaries from the southern tribes.

NOTICE.

THOMAS CROMWELL,

Is appointed TREASURER of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, to whom the Share holders will pay their instalments as they become due.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

January 16, 1812.

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

Queensware,

with some

China and Glassware,

well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1812.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. WORTHEN,

RESPECTFULLY gives notice, that he will be ready to commence with a third and last course of Lessons in Writing, in this Borough, on Monday the 20th inst if a sufficient number, impressed with the utility of such an accomplishment, apply in season

☞ Specimens of the rapid improvement made by his pupils in this place, by spending about twenty-two or three hours, may be seen at Mr. Spencer's or Mr Carr's Taverns.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1812.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c. on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

Two Valuable Farms for Sale

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the two following described, and highly cultivated Tracts of Land, to wit:

No. 1. The "*Virginia Mingo Bottom*" farm, situate on the river Ohio, one half mile below Steubenville, containing six hundred and fifty acres. 300 acres of which are first and second bottom land, and 200 acres are under cultivation. On this farm there are erected, a convenient *Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen*, and a barn 70 feet long and 39 wide, with convenient stables under it. The water of an excellent spring has been brought in conduits of wood, and is flowing at the house. There are also on this farm, 237 bearing apple trees, and a young orchard of 200 grafted apple trees, a great number of peach trees, sugar trees are also very numerous and conveniently situated. There is attached to this farm, a ferry across the Ohio river, which at present rents for upwards of 200 dollars per annum, the tenant finding all the necessary ferry boats, besides carrying the family of the subscriber across the river at all times, free of cost.

No. 2. The "*Round Bottom*" farm, situate on the Little Miami river, and eight miles from the Ohio river, containing seven hundred and ten acres, more or less, a great proportion of this farm is first rate bottom land, and 250 of which is under cultivation There are erected on this farm, (upon the Little Miami, which is a never failing stream) a saw-mill, and grist-mill calculated for four pair of stones, and three pair at this time running

The above farms are believed to be as valuable as any in the western country.—A general warrantee deed will be given for either of the above described tracts, and the terms of sale made favorable to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the "Mingo Bottom" farm, Brooke county, (Va.)

ZACH. BIGGS.

Dec 30, 1811.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Two Shillings and Nine Pence for sheiled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, some time ago, a black and white STEER, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

AARON HEART,

GUNSMITH.

CARRIES on that business, in all its various branches, at the corner of Front and Wood Streets. He has constantly on hand a variety of Rifles, Fowling Pieces, &c. and can supply those who may require any particular pattern, at the shortest notice.

Guns repaired expeditiously and with care.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

Town Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

Lots of Ground,

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough, late Dorothy Bausman, widow and relict of the said Nicholas—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*

Steubenville, January 4 1812.

LAND TO LET,

Adjoining Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber will let about 12 acres of land, in good order for cultivation. Also, about 15 acres well calculated for pasture or garden. Likewise a dwelling house and garden, with a good seat for a still house. Possession may be had on the first of April next For terms apply to *Watson & Downing* Market Street, or to the subscriber on Grant's Hill

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812

Came to the farm of the subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the four mile bridge, about the 15th of November last, a well set reddish brown COW, about 9 years old, has a star in her forehead, and some white on her flanks and tail, small horns, both ears crop, and a hole in the right one. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

MOSES HERBERT.

January 7, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject, And utility of that Science. Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,

A SYLLABUS

Of a course of Lectures on *CHEMISTRY.*

Just Received,

Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopædi

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12, 1811

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 3d inst a large young HORSE, full 16 hands high and 4 years old; he is entirely black, except a star in his forehead, and is a natural pacer—He never was shod, his tail has been run-ed and is now a handsome switch He may be readily discovered by a small hard lump as big as a nutmeg, on the pastern joint of his left fore leg The above reward will be given if he is taken up either in Westmoreland or Allegheny counties and delivered to me; but if taken up in any other county and so delivered Twenty Dollars will be given If inconvenient to deliver him as abovementioned, five dollars will be given for certain information of the place where he may be found.

JOHN IRWIN.

Westmoreland county, Brush Hill, January 7, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811 tf.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 285 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs T and J Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but hose who can come well recommended.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON. at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8 miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate.

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No. 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No. 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No. 130, and an entire lot, No. 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,
Have on hand the following valuable
BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 dollars per Cwt. and 29 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for Sale at the Bookstore of
PATTERSON & HOPKINS,
(Price 75 Cents.)
A NARRATIVE
Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the
REV DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,
Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of
Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladie and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that h has opened a Room, four doors north of
Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN,
sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likeneses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front streets, to his house in Front Street, between Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that only or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
Pittsburgh

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN
GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there are between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camp, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is also three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara and others. Also, a Tract of Donation land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

repared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powders.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.